

which would have been counted had not the fraud been discovered. The town has been equally divided for several years past, and it is presumed that enough votes were intended to be put in to carry the candidate against the Whigs, who succeeded."—N. Y. Star.

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following are the names of the U. S. Senators whose terms of service will expire in 1839.

Smith,	Vermont,
Webster,	Massachusetts,
Robbins,	Rhode Island,
Niles,	Connecticut,
Tallmadge,	New York,
Southard,	New Jersey,
McKean,	Pennsylvania,
Bayard,	Delaware,
Merrick,	Maryland,
Trotter,	Mississippi,
Morris,	Ohio,
Tipton,	Indiana,
Benton,	Missouri,
Lyon,	Michigan,
Rives,	Virginia,
Grundy,	Tennessee,

In Vermont, Connecticut, Tennessee, and New Jersey Senators have already been chosen.

**MORMONS.**—A cessation of hostilities with the Mormons may now be pronounced certain and permanent, and an end to all strife was finally put by the surrender of the Mormon leaders to Gen. Atchison, on Sunday the 28th of October. At the head of three thousand troops, Gen. Atchison appeared before the town of Far West, where the fanatics with 700 men had entrenched themselves. Immediately on the appearance of the troops, a white flag was sent out and a parley ensued, which resulted in a capitulation on the part of the Mormons. Six of the principal leaders, including the notorious Joe Smith, surrendered themselves on the condition that the residue should be well treated and go unharmed. A great difficulty will now occur in the mode of disposing of this deluded unfortunate people. The ringleaders will be tried, and must abide the sentence of the law, but it would seem inhuman to expel their duped infatuated followers from the country, merely for the sin of crazy fanaticism, which it may be they cannot help, and will be sure not mend under such treatment.

N. Orleans Bulletin.

**MORMON WAR.**—The St. Louis Commercial Bulletin announces the gratifying intelligence of the bloodless termination of these disturbances. The Mormons seeing such a large body of men assembling together, all highly excited, and considering "discretion the better part of valor," surrendered themselves to Gen. Atchison, without even firing a gun. Joe Smith, the prophet, and two or three more of the ringleaders, are to be taken to Jefferson City, and the rest (about 700) are to be marched without the bounds of the state. A number of the volunteer companies were disbanded, and had returned to their respective homes.

N. Orleans Bulletin.

## CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We copy the following letter from a North Carolina paper, as well to show the beneficial influence of temperance on the human character in all conditions and relations of life, as to do justice to the kindness and consideration which have characterized the course of the good old State of North Carolina towards the Indians within her borders:—*Nat. Intell.*

HAYWOOD COUNTY, (N. C.)  
Oct. 15, 1838.

Sir: I perceive in your speech delivered in the House of Representatives in May, 1838, on the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, you make mention of Cherokee Indians forming a settlement in the district you represent, as being temperate, orderly, industrious, and peaceable. I have been acquainted with those Indians since the formation of the settlement referred to, and know your statement, as above mentioned, to be correct. But as you may be unacquainted with the circumstances attending the formation of that settlement, and with the cause of their becoming temperate, I hope the following statement in relation thereto may not be unacceptable to you, as the Representative of the district in which they reside:

So early as the year 1806, two deputations attended Washington city from the Cherokee natives: one from the lower towns, to make known to the President their desire to remove west of the Mississippi, and pursue the hunter's life; the other deputation, representing in part, the Cherokees belonging to the above settlement, to make known to the President their desire to remain on the lands of their fathers, and become cultivators of the soil. The President answered their petitions as follows: "The United States, my children, are the friends of both parties. As far as can be reasonably asked, they are willing to satisfy the wishes of both. Those who remain may be assured of my patronage, my aid and good neighborhood." The latter made no return to the United States and the Cherokee nation in the years 1817 and 1819, made provision for those desiring to remain, agreeably to the promise of the President; and they were made citizens of the United States, and each family was allowed a reservation of 640 acres of land. The whites claimed the same lands, under a purchase made of the State. Suits were instituted in favor of the Indians, and by our Courts, were decided in their favor, and possession was surrendered to them by the whites. Afterwards they were induced to sell their reservations to the Commissioners of the State, and to purchase lands in the neighborhood of the hunting ground reserved to the Cherokee hunters by the treaties concluded with the Cherokee nation between the years 1790 and 1799; which privilege, as a part of the Cherokee nation, they continue to enjoy.

Until the year 1830 they were as temperate as any other Indians on our frontier. About that time the principal Chief of the above settlement, by the name of Drowning Bear, (or Yon-na-gus-ha), becoming convinced that intemperance would destroy himself and people, determined to live temperately, and persuaded his people to follow his example. I was present when he assembled them. On that occasion he informed them that he had been considering and devising ways to promote their happiness in future. He said he had become convinced that intemperance was the cause of the extermination of the Indian tribes situated in the neighborhood of the whites; referred them to the present and previous situation of the Catawba (or Inctah quo) Indians, with whom they were acquainted, as an evidence of the injurious effects of intemperance. He directed his clerk to write in the Indian language, as follows: "The undersigned Cherokees, belonging to the town Qualla, agree to abandon the use of spirituous liquors." It was immediately signed by the

old Chief, who was followed by the whole town.

He then told them that he had served them upwards of forty years, without any pecuniary consideration whatever, his entire object being to promote their interest. He was pleased to see that they yet had confidence in him. He would now advise them to remain where they were, in the State of North Carolina; a State he considered better and more friendly disposed to the red man than any other. That, should they remove West, they would there be, in a short time surrounded by the settlements of the whites, and probably be included in a State disposed to oppress them.

To the above cause (temperance) is to be attributed their present state of improvement. The time previously spent in scenes of dissipation is now spent in useful employment. Each family is capable of reading the Scriptures in their own language, manufacturing their own clothing, and understands farming and the mechanical arts as well as their white neighbors, to whom they are indebted for kind treatment and a friendly disposition in advancing them in improvement.

It is to be hoped that, by a continuance of that kind guardianship exercised over them by the State of North Carolina, they will ere long become a civilized community of Indians, and furnish an example of the benevolent policy of the State towards the few of those unfortunate people who have taken shelter under the protection of her laws.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
WM. H. THOMAS.

To Hon. JAMES GRAHAM.

**South Carolina Notes.**—It gives us great pleasure to state, that the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank in the place has resumed its former custom of receiving South Carolina Bank Notes on deposit and payments, except the notes of the Banks of Hamburg and Georgetown, which are refused on account of the inconvenience of making collections at those points. This will be a great accommodation to the mercantile community here, as well as to all who trade at this place from that extensive region of country in which those Notes form the principal circulation. It will also have the good effect of retiring those Notes from circulation, and supplying their place with the Notes of our own excellent Banks—*Fayetteville Observer.*

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15.

The New York Delegation in Congress, is now ascertained, the fog having cleared away, will stand 21 Whigs, and 19 Van Buren men, all of whom, however, cannot be depended upon for the sub-Treasury. The Van Buren party will have three majority in the Senate, the Whigs having elected five Senators, and the Van Buren men three. The House will stand 82 Whigs, 46 V. B.

**Abolitionism has lost the Whigs** from six to eight Members of Congress in this State. This influence is an important matter to be discussed by and bye.

**Unfortunate Accident.**—On Saturday evening last, while the night car which runs between Philadelphia and Lancaster was proceeding to the latter place, about two miles from the inclined plane, it was run down by a locomotive with a dreadful concussion. The passengers were all more or less injured. Mr. Scofield, of Lancaster, was seriously hurt. One of the horses was killed, and the car itself almost shattered to pieces, while the locomotive was thrown entirely off the track. The grade is rapid about the section of the road on which this accident occurred, and the lad who had the locomotive under his control found himself utterly unable to avert the calamity. Perhaps a stronger arm might have done better.

**Another.**—On the evening of Friday a similar accident occurred, although with less serious consequences about a mile from Lancaster. The locomotive had taken the wrong track, and ran about of a car load of passengers near Dillerville. The shock was so great as to throw the locomotive off the track. *Lancaster Intel.*

**Accidental Trip to America.**—Mr. JOHN HINDS, of Dismouth, left home with a considerable sum of money in his pocket, avowedly to place it in the hands of his bankers at Loughborough, and to proceed thence to his relatives at Farnfield. No tidings having been heard of him he was advertised, but, alas! no John Hinds was to be found. At length the mystery is solved, having within the last few days received a letter from him, dated New York, to which place it appears he was taken against his inclination, having by mistake got on board an American vessel instead of a Manx packet. *English Paper.*

## CANADA.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ARGUS.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Nov. 12.

MY DEAR SIR: A boat (not ten, as stated in the accompanying extract) conveying a company of Colonel Worth's regiment from Ogdensburg to French Mills, on Thursday last, at noon day, was fired upon, and one man badly and dangerously wounded. The boat was in American waters, and the men in full uniform. Their character could not be mistaken, it is fatally appears to be the case, within musket shot. Colonel Worth started forthwith with a suitable force down the St. Lawrence, to look into this business.

FROM THE TIMES AND ADVERTISER, EXTRA.

Ogdensburg, (N. Y.) Monday, Nov. 12.

**Canada War.**—Early this morning it was discovered that two schooners, loaded with armed men, lay in the river between this village and Prescott. Expectation was soon rife, and excitement pervaded the whole population. It was obvious that Fort Wellington was the point of attack, and our citizens soon thronged the shore, eager to catch every movement.

A small armed steamboat was lying at the opposite wharf, and the people of Prescott, parading up and down from the village to the fort, gave evidence that no small degree of hubbub and excitement pervaded population.

**Three o'clock P. M.**—The rebel forces occupy a windmill, a mile below Prescott, and it is understood that there is another body above, who have taken up a bridge, and stand prepared to defend themselves.

The afternoon has been quiet so far. Small boats are constantly passing with men and arms.

We have a most favorable location for observing the movements, as our window affords a full view of Prescott and the river above and below, for two or three miles. Prescott is unusually quiet this afternoon. We have hardly seen moving being in the streets, or about it.

**Six o'clock P. M.**—Arms and munition appear to be abundant. The schooners have pleased themselves near the wharf on which the windmill stands. A body of loyalists, reported 400, are on the march from Brockville, (twelve miles above this,) to meet them; and if the parties have an appetite for cold fighting, we may expect a most interesting scene.

The Northern mail bring Montreal papers to the evening of Tuesday, the 15th inst. and from Quebec to the 11th. We give the following extracts from the Herald of the 13th, and the Courier of the 14th:

On Sunday evening the whole of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face. It is melancholy to reflect on such awful consequences of rebellion, and the irretrievable ruin of so many human beings, whether innocent or guilty. Still, the supremacy of the laws must be maintained inviolate, the integrity of the empire must be asserted, peace and prosperity must be secured to British subjects, even at the expense of the entire *Nation Canadienne.*

The history of the past proves that nothing but sweeping them from the earth, and laying their habitations level with the dust, will prevent renewed rebellions south of the St. Lawrence, or renewed invasions from the Americans.

Yesterday morning, [Tuesday], it was currently rumored that a large patriot force had assembled on Boucherville mountain. It may be so; we hope they will remain there till inspected by the competent authorities.

A little before noon, the Princess Victoria brought over from Laprairie ninety-one prisoners, who were taken at Napierville, &c. With the exception of a few, who appeared to be sympathizers, they were a miserable looking set. Captain Morin, formerly master of the Eagle steamboat, and his son, were among the number. This man, we understand, is nearly related to Cote.

About two o'clock, some twenty prisoners were marched into town from Lachine, escorted by a party of the Lachine cavalry.

From the Ogdensburg Times, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

**Canada War.**—After six o'clock last evening, things remained pretty quiet through the night. There were, however, some reports of cannon during the evening at long intervals.

During the evening the Telegraph came in, bringing some United States troops, with marshals, &c. They took possession of the United States. Our citizens held a meeting during the evening, to take measures for defence; but as our work had been much delayed by the confusion of the day, we could not find time to attend.

Early this morning it was discovered that the armed steamboats, Coburg and Traveller, had arrived with troops. About seven o'clock, this morning the armed steamboats opened a fire on the party at the windmill, which soon brought a large body of spectators to Mile Point, the nearest American territory.

The point on which the windmill stands is one of some twenty feet elevation above the St. Lawrence. The country back rises gently for about 150 rods. The land about it is highly cultivated, and presents a charming landscape, with orchards, shrubbery, and substantial stone buildings.

The windmill is a circular, massive stone building, affording ample shelter against any shot that the boats were prepared to throw.

The cannonading between the windmill and the three armed steamboats continued to be the scene of attraction till near eight o'clock, when a line of fire blazed along the summit of the hill in the rear for about eighty or a hundred rods, and the crack of the rifle and musket made a continuous roar. The scene was one of most intense excitement and solitude. The reflection, that men full of high hopes and ardent expectations were falling by hundreds, was calculated to awaken the most painful emotions.

The action on the brow of the hill continued some twenty or thirty minutes, when one party gave way, the other followed, and the combatants passed out of view over the brow of the hill; but the contest raged fiercely, as was evinced by the continuous roar of musketry.

Another scene came in view: a party marched down by the river road, and opened a warm fire upon a stone building in which the rebel forces were quartered. This battle continued with spirit for some time, when the rebels retreated, and the combatants over the hill became fainter and fewer, till about 9 o'clock, when all seemed hushed for the moment. The rebel forces were left in possession of the ground, but they seemed to be in no condition to follow the retreating party.

The rebel forces were in three detachments. One occupying the windmill, another a stone building, and the third were posted on the brow of the hill, and sustained most of the morning's work.

We learn by a letter to a gentleman of this City (which we regret we have not room to insert), that about 15,000 of the Indians of the Cherokee country have been removed and are at, or on their way to their new homes in the West. Only about 300 remain. While a detachment of three soldiers were bringing down to the agency five Indian prisoners taken in the mountains, the prisoners rose on their guard killed two, wounded the third and succeeded in making their escape; 50 of the fugitive Indians were brought down in September, as many more in October, and are now on their road to the West, leaving about 200 souls yet in the mountains.

Col. Foster of the 4th Infantry has been ordered in pursuit of the murderers of the guard above mentioned, and the remaining fugitives. He is a gallant and experienced officer and will do his duty. The Indians yet out are outlaws belonging to that portion of the tribe which resided in North Carolina, they resist the authorities of their own tribe and the force of the United States.

Ga. Jour.

**News from Mexico.**—To the courtesy of Mr. Raval, of the Merchants' Exchange, we are indebted for the following intelligence. A letter from Lieut. Clout, now commanding the French brig of war Laurite, (at present at Havana), states that the French fleet had commenced bombarding the castle St. Juan de Uloa, and had debarked three thousand troops on the coast, and were on their march to Vera Cruz. This letter was received by the British brig Catherine, which sailed from Havana four days ago. *Ibid.*

The Southern Patriot contains an article stating the fact that Mr. Billie has thought his agents entered the market as a buyer of cotton. In commenting on this course of the institution, the editor exclaims loudly against what he terms a gigantic monopoly, calculated to sustain the price of the great staple until the stock in Europe is disposed of. This article is copied into a Mobile paper, which goes on commenting in the same strain, stating as an alarming fact, that cotton is now selling in that city at 12 a 15 cts. which is from 3 to 5 1/2 cts. above the foreign market price. This it attributes solely to the agency of the United States Bank in the market, and says that

much mischief arising out of this state of things. It is not a little wonderful that a people, whose principal resource is in the staple product of the country, who are involved in debt, and whose only means of discharging that debt depends upon the maintenance of prices, in a season of commercial adversity, should be the first to rail at the hand put forth to take their produce at rates confessedly far above the mark of foreign spinners. Were the eastern spinners to complain of this policy as conflicting with their interests in the purchase of raw cotton, it would be no matter of surprise. They are, however, aware that the liquidation of the balance due from the South to the North, depends upon sustaining the price of cotton at a remunerating point. They therefore are content to purchase at the current rate, whatever that may be. The clamor of the south against the United States Bank, for propping up the market, is as foolish as it is suicidal, and can only be accounted for by the position of party politics being infused in their every action.

New York Paper.

## CHERAW PRICE CURRENT.

November 27.

Beef in market,	lb	4	6
Bacon from wagons,	lb	14	15
by retail,	lb	15	18
Butter	lb	15	25
Boeswax	lb	20	22
Bagging	yard	18	23
Hale rope	lb	10	12 1/2
Coffee	lb	12 1/2	15
Corrois,	lb	8 1/2	12
Flour	bushel	75	100
Corn	bu	650	800
Feathers from wagons	lb	40	45
Fodder,	lb	75	100
Wides green	lb	5	5
dry	lb	5	5
Iron	100lbs	5 00	650
Indigo	lb	75	250
Line	cask	3 50	4 10
Lard	lb	12 1/2	12 1/2
Leather sole	lb	22	25
Lead bar	lb	10	15
Logwood	gal	10	15
Molasses	gal	45	50
New Orleans	gal	57	56
Nails cut assorted	lb	7 1/2	9
wrought	lb	16	18
Oats	bushel	40	50
Oil curriers	gal	75	100
lamp	lb	110	125
linseed	lb	325	425
Pain's white lead	kg	8	12 1/2
Spanish brown	lb	600	800
Pork	100lbs	550	625
Rice	100lbs	550	625
Shot, Big	lb	225	250
Sugar	lb	10	12 1/2
Salt	sack	325	350
salt	bushel	100	125
Steel American	lb	10	12 1/2
English	lb	14	11
German	lb	12	11
Tallow	lb	10	12
Tea imperial	lb	100	137 1/2
hyson	lb	100	100
Tobacco manufactured	lb	10	50
Wind glass 8 x 10	50R	34	36
10 x	50R	34	36



## Unprecedented Novelty.

THAT Extraordinary Animal the GRAVE OF CAMELOPAR, together with several other rare and interesting ANTELOPES, &c., all from the interior of the hitherto unexplored regions of central Africa, none of which were before brought to the continent of America, and but rarely seen in any part of the civilized world, will be exhibited on the public square in Cheraw, on Thursday and Friday the 6th and 7th days of December, 1838. Hours from 1 to 4 P. M. on Thursday, and from 10 to 4 on Friday. Admittance 25 cents, children under 10 years half price. Cheraw, S. C. Nov. 27, 1838.

## Guns! Guns! Guns!

A good assortment of double and single barrel shot Guns; some very fine, also a few Rifles for sale very low by

B. MCINTOSH, & Co.

November 28th, 1838.

2 3t

Attention.

Cheraw Boat Company.

NO. 1.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the market square on Saturday 1st December at 11 o'clock precisely armed and equipped as the law directs, for company drill.

W. D. HALL, Capt.

B. F. PEGUES O.S

November 28, 1838.

2 1t

A supply of the following, among other, books for young persons and Children for sale at the Book Store.

Flora's Interpreter, Young Ladies Own Book.

Boys Own Book, Girls Own Book.

Chloe's Own Book, Stone's Childs Reader.

Watts Divine Songs, Worcester's Primer.

New England Do, Various Catechisms.

Manroe and Francis's Colored Toy Books.

Esop's Fables, Crockett's Songs, Downing's Do.

Boys and Girls Library 23 vol.

## At the Book Store.

Wine's Hints on Popular Education. How shall I govern my school? A few copies of the two popular works have just been received, and when a full supply of Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery.

## New Books.

THE following among others, have been added to the stock of standard Religious works always to be found at the "Book Store":

Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Lane Street Lectures, Spruce St. do. Hunter's Sacred Biography. Banyan's Works 18mo. Dardar's Village Sermons 1 vol. 8vo. Almost Christian. Berkeleys Works 1 vol. 8vo. Milton's Prose Works. Offices of Christ by Stevenson. Barnes' on the Gospels. Polyglott Bibles, fine gilt and plain. Thomson's Catechism for Communicants, Presbyterian Book of Discipline, 1 pocket vol. Christian Lyre and Supplement. Theron and Asaph, by Harvey. Presbyterian Missions, by Dr. Green. Booth's Reign of Grace. Methodist Hymns. November 28th, 1838.

2 1t

THE following new Works have recently been received at the "Book Store."

Milton, Young, Gray, and Banties' Poetical Works 1 vol. 8vo. Rogers, Poetical Works, 1 vol. 8vo. Byrons Works. Fowler's Phrenology. Complete Letter Writer. Hannah More's Works 7 vol. Ewells Mechanical Companions. Homs Book of Health and Medicine. Combe on the Constitution of Man. Shakespeare's Works 2 vol. 8vo. ALSO Merchant's Assistant. McKenzies 5000 Receipts. Virginia Housewife. Miss Leslie's 75 Receipts.

Nov. 28th, 1838.

2 1t

Bank of Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, 17th Nov. 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity to the provisions of the Charter of this Corporation and a Resolution of the Stockholders adopted at their last Annual Meeting, it has been determined to extend the amount of the Capital Stock of this Bank to a further sum of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or Twenty Thousand Shares at One Hundred Dollars each Share.

For this purpose, Books will be opened at the Banking House in this City, on the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday in January next, to receive the subscriptions of all such Stockholders as may avail themselves of the right to which they are exclusively entitled, of subscribing to a sum or of shares equal to those held by them respectively, in the present Capital. Twenty-five per cent, or Twenty-five Dollars of each Share, to be paid at the time of subscribing and the balance of Seventy-five per cent, or Seventy-five Dollars on each share, to be paid as follows viz. Twenty-five dollars, on each Share on the first Monday and Tuesday in June next, and the remainder, being fifty Dollars on each share, to be paid within six months thereafter, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, on one month's public notice being given.

All transfers of Stock in the present Capital must be made on or before the fifteenth day of December next, after which period the Books will be closed.

A. G. ROSE, Cashier.

THE South-Carolinian and Telescope, at Columbia; Courier at Camden; Advertiser, at Edgefield; Messenger, at Pendleton; Mountainer, at Greenville; Gazette, at Georgetown; and Gazette at Cheraw, will give the above two insertions viz—in the first and last week of the time limited, and send their bills to the Bank for payment.

Nov. 19 1838.

2 2t

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Subscribers have lately rec'd by Steam and Pole Boats their fall and winter supply of Goods which are offered for sale on accommodating terms.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Blue, Black, Invisible Green, and Mixed Broad Cloths, Casimires, Sattinets, Silk Velvet and Worsted Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Irish Linen, Sheetings and Shirtings, Maroons, Circassians, Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Hosiery, Lambs Wool and Worsted Shirts and drawers, fine and common Stocks and Collars, Silk, Kid and Worsted Gloves, Linens, Domestic, &c. &c.

ALSO

Table and Pocket Knives, Files, Rasps, Pad and Stock Locks, Hairs, Traces and Log Chains, Iron and Brass andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Hand saws, Mill and Hand saws, Collins' Axes, Drawing Knives, Coffee Mills, with a general assortment of Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO

Common and fine Teas, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Pitchers and Ewers and Basins, Cut Glass and common Castors, fine and common Tumblers, and Wines, with a few fine dinner sets.

ALSO

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots and Over Shoes. All of which will be sold low and on accommodating terms by

JOHN MALLOY & Co.

Brick Store.

Nov. 21st, 1